

State comply with the requirements of the Act, this rule and the affordability criteria developed by the State.

(b) If the Administrator determines that small system variances granted by a State are not in compliance with the requirements of the Act, this rule or the affordability criteria developed by the State, the Administrator shall notify the State in writing of the deficiencies and make public the determinations.

(c) The Administrator's review will be based in part on quarterly reports prepared by the States pursuant to §142.15(a)(1) relating to violations of increments of progress or other violated terms or conditions of small system variances.

PART 143—NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

Sec.

143.1 Purpose.

143.2 Definitions.

143.3 Secondary maximum contaminant levels.

143.4 Monitoring.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*

SOURCE: 44 FR 42198, July 19, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 143.1 Purpose.

This part establishes National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations pursuant to section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 300g–1). These regulations control contaminants in drinking water that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities relating to the public acceptance of drinking water. At considerably higher concentrations of these contaminants, health implications may also exist as well as aesthetic degradation. The regulations are not Federally enforceable but are intended as guidelines for the States.

§ 143.2 Definitions.

(a) *Act* means the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*).

(b) *Contaminant* means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(c) *Public water system* means a system for the provision to the public of

pipled water for human consumption, if such a system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes (1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (2) any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. A public water system is either a “community water system” or a “non-community water system.”

(d) *State* means the agency of the State or Tribal government which has jurisdiction over public water systems. During any period when a State does not have responsibility pursuant to section 1443 of the Act, the term “State” means the Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) *Supplier of water* means any person who owns or operates a public water system.

(f) *Secondary maximum contaminant levels* means SMCLs which apply to public water systems and which, in the judgement of the Administrator, are requisite to protect the public welfare. The SMCL means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to the free flowing outlet of the ultimate user of public water system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from this definition.

[44 FR 42198, July 19, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 37412, Sept. 26, 1988]

§ 143.3 Secondary maximum contaminant levels.

The secondary maximum contaminant levels for public water systems are as follows:

Contaminant	Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l.
Chloride	250 mg/l.
Color	15 color units.
Copper	1.0 mg/l.
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive.

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 143.4

Contaminant	Level
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l.
Foaming agents	0.5 mg/l.
Iron	0.3 mg/l.
Manganese	0.05 mg/l.
Odor	3 threshold odor number.
pH	6.5–8.5.
Silver	0.1 mg/l.
Sulfate	250 mg/l.
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	500 mg/l.
Zinc	5 mg/l.

These levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water quality. The States may establish higher or lower levels which may be appropriate dependent upon local conditions such as unavailability of alternate source waters or other compelling factors, provided that public health and welfare are not adversely affected.

[44 FR 42198, July 19, 1979, as amended at 51 FR 11412, Apr. 2, 1986; 56 FR 3597, Jan. 30, 1991]

§ 143.4 Monitoring.

(a) It is recommended that the parameters in these regulations should be monitored at intervals no less frequent

than the monitoring performed for inorganic chemical contaminants listed in the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations as applicable to community water systems. More frequent monitoring would be appropriate for specific parameters such as pH, color, odor or others under certain circumstances as directed by the State.

(b) Measurement of pH, copper and fluoride to determine compliance under § 143.3 may be conducted with one of the methods in § 141.23(k)(1). Analyses of aluminum, chloride, foaming agents, iron, manganese, odor, silver, sulfate, total dissolved solids (TDS) and zinc to determine compliance under § 143.3 may be conducted with the methods in the following table. Criteria for analyzing aluminum, copper, iron, manganese, silver and zinc samples with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in *Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods*, EPA-600/R-94-173, October 1994, which is available at NTIS PB95-104766.

Contaminant	EPA	ASTM ³	SM ⁴ 18th and 19th ed.	SM ⁴ 20th ed.	SM ⁷ Online	Other
1. Aluminum	200.7 ² 200.8 ² 200.9 ²	..... ..... .....	3120 B 3113 B 3111 D 4110 B	3120 B 4110 B	3120 B-99; 3113 B-99; 3111 D-99; 4110 B-00;	
2. Chloride	300.0 ¹ , 300.1 ⁶	D4327-97, 03 D512-89 (Re- approved 1999) B.	4500-Cl- D 4500-Cl- B	4500-Cl- D 4500-Cl- B	4500-Cl- D-97; 4500-Cl- B-97;	
3. Color						D6508, Rev. 2 ⁸
4. Foaming Agents						
5. Iron	200.7 ² 200.9 ²	..... .....	2120 B 5540 C	2120 B 5540 C	2120 B-01; 5540 C-00;	
6. Manganese	200.7 ² 200.8 ² 200.9 ²	..... ..... .....	3120 B 3111 B 3113 B 3120 B 3111 B	3120 B 3120 B 3111 B-99;	3120 B-99; 3111 B-99; 3113 B-99; 3120 B-99; 3111 B-99;	
7. Odor	200.7 ²	.....	2150 B	2150 B	2150 B-97;	
8. Silver	200.8 ² 200.9 ²	..... .....	3120 B 3111 B	3120 B 3111 B	3120 B-99; 3111 B-99;	I-3720-85 ⁵
9. Sulfate	300.0 ¹ , 300.1 ⁶ 375.2 ¹	D4327-97, 03	3113 B 4110 B 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ F 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ C, D 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ E	3113 B 4110 B 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ F 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ C, D 4500-SO ₄ ²⁻ E	3113 B-99; 4110 B-00;	
10. Total Dissolved Solids						
11. Zinc	200.7 ² 200.8 ²	..... .....	2540 C 3120 B 3111 B	2540 C 3120 B 3111 B	2540 C-97; 3120 B-99; 3111 B-99;	D6508, Rev. 2 ⁸

The procedures shall be done in accordance with the documents listed below. The incorporation by reference of the following documents was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. Copies of the documents may be obtained from the sources listed below. Information regarding obtaining these documents can be obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. Documents may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket, EPA West, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room 3334, Washington, DC (Telephone: 202-566-2426), or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/locations.html.

¹Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples, EPA/600/R-93-100, August 1993. Available at NTIS, PB94-120821.

²Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples—Supplement 1, EPA/600/R-94-111, May 1994. Available at NTIS, PB 95-125472.

³Annual Book of ASTM Standards, 1994, 1996, 1999, or 2004, Vols. 11.01 and 11.02, ASTM International, any year containing the cited version of the method may be used. Copies may be obtained from the ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

⁴Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition (1992), 19th edition (1995), or 20th edition (1998). American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005. The cited methods published in any of these three editions may be used, except that the versions of 3111 B, 3111 D, and 3113 B in the 20th edition may not be used.

⁵Method I-3720-85, *Techniques of Water Resources Investigation of the U.S. Geological Survey*, Book 5, Chapter A-1, 3rd ed., 1989. Available from Information Services, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225-0425.

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 143.4

⁶ "Methods for the Determination of Organic and Inorganic Compounds in Drinking Water," Vol. 1, EPA 815R-00-014, August 2000. Available at NTIS, PB2000-106981.

⁷ Standard Methods Online are available at <http://www.standardmethods.org>. The year in which each method was approved by the Standard Methods Committee is designated by the last two digits in the method number. The methods listed are the only online versions that may be used.

⁸ Method D6508, Rev. 2, "Test Method for Determination of Dissolved Inorganic Anions in Aqueous Matrices Using Capillary Ion Electrophoresis and Chromate Electrolyte," available from Waters Corp, 34 Maple St., Milford, MA, 01757, Telephone: 508/482-2131, Fax: 508/482-3625.

[44 FR 42198, July 19, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 5147, Feb. 19, 1988; 56 FR 30281, July 1, 1991; 59 FR 62470, Dec. 5, 1994; 64 FR 67466, Dec. 1, 1999; 67 FR 65252, Oct. 23, 2002; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; 72 FR 11248, Mar. 12, 2007]